



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 104th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 141

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1995

No. 19

Senate

(Legislative day of Monday, January 30, 1995)

The Senate met at 9:30 a.m., on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by the President pro tempore [Mr. THURMOND].

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Richard C. Halverson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Let us pray:

** * * love is the fulfilling of the law.—Romans 13:10.*

Father in Heaven, when pressure becomes heavy between those who hold opposing views, we are less inclined to concentrate on issues and more inclined to think personally. Our reason tells us we are united in one purpose for the common welfare, but our emotions incline us to see those who oppose us as enemies. We thank Thee for Senate tradition which respects political adversaries and for Senate language which never fails to recognize each other as distinguished.

Grant, O God, that this tradition will always be taken seriously and this language will always be more than polite rhetoric. Keep us mindful that we debate a point not because we are stubborn and inflexible, but because we are strongly convinced that our position is the best for that objective to which we all are dedicated.

Help us to keep our cool in the realization that *"* * * love is the fulfilling of the law,"* that the two great commandments are comprehended in love for God and neighbor. Never allow us to feel that love is unbecoming the dignity and decorum of this powerful body. Gracious, loving Lord, help us to conduct all our business on this floor, as well as in our offices and homes, in love.

In the name of Him who is incarnate in love. Amen.

RECOGNITION OF THE ACTING MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The acting majority leader is recognized. Mr. LOTT. Thank you, Mr. President.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, time for the two leaders has been reserved.

SCHEDULE

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, there will be a period for the transaction of morning business not to extend beyond 10 a.m. with Senators permitted to speak for not more than 5 minutes each with the following Senators to speak for up to the designated times of 15 minutes: Senator DOMENICI and Senator BREAU.

The Senate will then resume consideration of House Joint Resolution 1 at 10 a.m., the balanced budget amendment to the Constitution.

There will be a recess between the hours of 12:30 p.m. and 2:15 p.m. for the weekly policy luncheons to meet.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. COCHRAN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JEFFORDS). The Senator from Mississippi is recognized.

FARM AND NUTRITION PROGRAMS

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD a copy of an article written by Mr. Neely Mallory in the Commercial Appeal of Memphis, TN, on Sunday, January 29, dealing with the importance of agriculture and nutrition programs.

It is a cautionary signal and call to the Congress to recognize the importance of these programs as we work through the efforts for reform, reduction in spending, balancing the budget, and the other important challenges that we are considering now in the Congress.

I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Commercial Appeal, Jan. 29, 1995]

A PROUD HARVEST

(By Neely Mallory)

The new year is barely out of the bag but the debate concerning the new farm bill already has begun in earnest. Every five years, Congress must decide whether to reauthorize a set of farm and nutrition programs that have been in place for about 60 years.

An editorial in this newspaper Jan. 2 lent its voice to a group that wants farm programs to be either abolished or significantly changed. In so doing, this newspaper has done a disservice to the thousands of Mid-South farmers who read it, the needy who benefit from food assistance programs and the American public.

As the editorial stated, there are far fewer farmers today than there were 60 years ago—but there are many more mouths to feed and bodies to clothe. The importance of food and fiber to every person on this planet has not declined one iota over these many years. Research, huge capital investments, advancing technology and successful farm programs have made this incredible jump in efficiency possible—without for one moment jeopardizing our nation's supply of reasonably priced food and fiber.

Agriculture and related businesses contribute more than \$40 billion annually to the Mid-South economy alone. Farming may not be the nation's principal occupation, but it is, nevertheless, an important one. About one job out of six in the United States is somehow farm or food related. Certainly, the jobs and economic activity created by farmers drive this region's economy.

Farm programs are not the relics critics would lead the public to believe. Farm programs have changed, evolved with every farm bill and with changing economic conditions. In the 1930s, those programs were designed to keep farmers in place and to prevent shortages of food and fiber for a hungry nation. In the 1990s, these programs are a crucially important component of industrial policy that enables U.S. agriculture to remain viable in a world market where its

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



Printed on recycled paper containing 100% post consumer waste

S 1795